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than Berlin, viz, Hamburg, Düsseldorf, Brunswick, Dresden, Charlottenburg (with 10.2), Schöneberg (10), Rixdorf (12). There was again a slight decrease in the number of deaths among children in the first year of life, so that the increase was exclusively confined to the higher age classes. The mortality rate among infants amounted to 4 per year and mille, this rate being considerably lower than that of Munich, but somewhat higher than the Hamburg figure. Both acute intestinal diseases and acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed an increase, the former causing 33, the latter 81, deaths. There was a heavy increase with phthisis pulmonalis, which claimed 94 victims. Furthermore, there were registered 28 deaths from cancer, 17 deaths from measles, 4 deaths from scarlet fever, 6 deaths from diphtheria, 8 deaths from influenza. Finally, 8 persons died by violence.

*Commission sent by Hamburg Institute for Tropical Diseases to study yellow fever in South America.*

The following is reported by Consul-General Guenther, at Frankfurt, under date of February 9:

*Studying yellow fever in South America.*

Two physicians of the Hamburg Institute for Tropical Diseases, Messrs. Otto and Neumann, have gone to South America for the purpose of studying yellow fever. They are supplied with considerable means, furnished by shippers and merchants of Hamburg. In addition to scientific studies, they are to collect information with reference to the new preventive measures now used in South America against yellow fever, and to devise means to prevent the heavy damages which the German merchant marine has suffered in the several years of yellow-fever epidemics. Further investigations of the subject are of great interest to Hamburg, as being in especially close connection with the countries infected with yellow fever.

#### ITALY.

*Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Plague in Mauritius—Leprosy to be discussed at the International Congress of Dermatology.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, February 29, as follows: During the week ended February 27, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

#### NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Feb. 22	Manuel Calvo .....	New York .....	757	35	1,017	13
24	Lombardia .....	do .....	498	20	507	17
24	Neustria .....	do .....	904	60	1,325	22
24	Aurania .....	do .....	1,048	30	511	9
24	Canopic .....	Boston .....	1,116	80	1,832	10
26	Konigin Luise .....	New York .....	1,272	70	1,825	26

#### PALERMO.

Feb. 25	Lombardia .....	New York .....	205	50	300	17
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*Bubonic plague in Mauritius.*

A telegram from the governor of Mauritius states that during the week ended February 18, 1904, there was one case of bubonic plague, fatal.

*Leprosy to be discussed at the International Congress of Dermatology.*

It is reported that the subject of leprosy will be fully discussed at the International Congress of Dermatology, to be held at Berlin, September 12 to 17, 1904.

## JAPAN.

*Report from Yokohama—Smallpox in Yokohama and on German steamship Batavia from Vladivostok—Plague in Formosa.*

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, February 19, as follows:

During the week ended February 13, 1904, seven steamships, having an aggregate personnel of 630 crew and 767 passengers, were inspected, 444 steerage passengers were bathed, and 593 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

The official report of infectious diseases in Yokohama for the week ended February 6, 1904, includes the following: Smallpox, 1 case, 0 death; enteric fever, 14 cases, 1 death; scarlet fever, 1 case, 0 death; diphtheria, 5 cases, 1 death. For week ended February 13, 1904: Enteric fever, 6 cases, 2 deaths.

It will be noted that 1 case of smallpox, not previously reported, occurred in this city during the week ended February 6.

Press reports state that three cases of smallpox were discovered among the Japanese passengers of the German steamer *Batavia*, which arrived at Matsu Island from Vladivostok on February 15. The patients were at once isolated, and the rest, after being disinfected, were allowed to land at Moji. Some time ago Vladivostok was reported to be infected with smallpox. Owing, however, to the existing state of war, commercial relations between that port and Japan have ceased.

Plague continues to be reported from Formosa.

*Immigrants recommended for rejection.*

Number of immigrants per steamship *Doric* recommended February 9 for rejection: For Honolulu, 13; for San Francisco, 2.

One immigrant per steamship *Indravelli* for Portland, Oreg., recommended February 13 for rejection.

Number of immigrants per steamship *Iyo Maru*, for Seattle, recommended February 10 for rejection, 6.

Number of immigrants per steamship *Hyades*, for Tacoma, recommended February 9 for rejection, 4.

## PANAMA.

*Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels.*

Surgeon Perry reports, March 9, as follows:

Inspection of vessels for the week ended March 5, 1904.

U. S. collier *Crosar*, February 29, for Norfolk, Va., with 39 crew and 32 passengers; American steamship *City of Washington*, March 1,